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SUPP. TO 25X1A  
REPORT NO.                     

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machine tools. Railroad yards and a roundhouse are located at Tela and Puerto Cortés. Facilities are adequate for maintenance operations of the locomotives. Average car capacities are: box cars, 20 tons; flat cars, 20 tons; banana cars, 10 tons; tank cars, 25 tons, and ice cars (insulated), 30 tons.

6. Pier Facilities Subject port has one pier, which is owned and operated by the Tela Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company. It is 500 feet long with a 1500 foot approach, projects out from the beach in a northerly direction and is served by a main line railroad connection having four sidings on the pier deck. Two of the tracks are covered by a shed while the remaining two run along either side of the shed. Gage of track is 42 inches. Cargo is handled directly to or from railroad boxcars or flatcars and ship's holds by use of ship's gear, inasmuch as there are no cranes or handling facilities available. There are no warehouses on the pier. The pier will accommodate two ocean-going ships at the same time, one on the west side and another on the east side. Depth of water alongside is 32 feet at the inshore end and 38 feet at the offshore end. Distance from water level to pier deck is 12 to 13 feet. Tidal range in the area is 10 to 12 inches. Fuel loading facilities consist of the following: six-inch hose for fuel oil delivering 600 barrels per hour; four-inch hose for diesel oil delivering 250 barrels per hour. There is also a small electric pump installed on shore for the delivery of diesel oil for motor vessels. The hose used on this pump is four-inch delivering approximately 200 barrels per hour. Storage tanks are located approximately 1200 feet from the end of the pier.
7. Stevedores Current number of stevedores available is adequate to meet present requirements. Stevedores work 24 hours a day in eight-hour shifts. The average hatch gang can work about 10 short tons per hour.
8. Building Materials Sand and gravel for building purposes are available locally from rivers and gravel beds. Crushed rock is not available, and cement must be imported. Lumber is supplied locally for the most part and wooden pilings are treated locally. Steel plate, wire, fencing, and other building materials are imported.
9. Water Mountain streams provide the local water supply, which is brought into Tela by a 10-inch pipeline. There are no reservoirs or pumping stations in the system. Water is purified by chlorine treatment by the high pressure application method, using the Everson series 3600 equipment and the type "U" sterilator. This water system treats 70 thousand gallons per hour. Distribution is by pipeline; service is fair.
10. Health Conditions For prevention of malaria the Camoquin Hydrochloride (Parke-Davis) and Aralen Diphosphate (Winthrop-Stearns) treatments are applied. For dysentery the Aralen Diphosphate (Winthrop-Stearns) and Carbaron (Lilly) treatments are used. There are three hospitals in this area. The first has 300 beds, the second nine beds, and the third seven beds. Medical services available are general surgery, general medicine, obstetrics, pediatrics, gynecology, orthopedics, X-ray, laboratory, blood bank, pharmacies, line dispensaries, and out-patient clinics. The total number of doctors is 13.
11. Political Situation Source, in commenting on current political conditions in Honduras, stated: In 1932, Cárrias was elected president on the Blue Party ticket which marked the end of Red Party government and the beginning of Blue Party rule which has continued up to the present time. After his election, Cárrias set up a dictatorial regime which lasted 16 years. During that time a law was passed, with his approval, limiting the president to one six-year term. In 1948, Gálvez, who was hand-picked by Cárrias as Blue Party candidate, was elected president. The Red Party candidate withdrew from the race a few days before balloting took place; the reason for his withdrawal is unknown. Source states that the latter could have been elected had he not withdrawn and had he won the large independent vote. Current indications are of a gradual weakening of

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the Blue Party, due to an internal split between the Carías and Gálvez factions. The growing relative strength of the Red Party is reflected in the results of a recent election of "Alcaldes" in the outlying districts. In those elections the Carías-backed Blue candidates won 47 thousand votes, the Gálvez-backed candidates 42 thousand votes, and Red Party candidates won 32 thousand votes. The judicial and legislative branches are reported to be largely controlled by Carías but Gálvez is attempting to break the ex-president's hold on these branches before the end of his term. This is the alleged cause of the current Blue Party split and gradual decline in power. Though there have been some traces of Communist activity, almost nothing is known of them. It is said that all Communists are members of the Red Party, but that the Red Party is not all Communist.

12. Labor Unions The only union activity is conducted by the "Seaman's Union" under the managing directorship of Conzesa, ex-mayor of Puerto Cortés. Conzesa has a fine reputation and is considered a good man. This union handles all hiring of stevedores and other dock workers, as well as of crews.

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